

**HARDIN COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex crawei</i>	Crawe's Sedge	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	1	0	0	0
		CEDAR GLADES AND PRAIRIES, ALSO REPORTED IN CALCAREOUS SHORES AND MEADOWS.								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Cypripedium candidum</i>	Small White Lady's-slipper	E /	G4 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
		Calcareous meadows, prairies, glades; in KY, plant generally found at the lower edge of limestone slope glades.								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Purple Prairie-clover	S /	G5 / S3?	3	0	0	0	0
		PRAIRIE PATCHES AND CEDAR GLADES IN LIMESTONE REGIONS.								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Dodecatheon frenchii</i>	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		OCCURS ON OR UNDER SHADED CLIFFS, SUCH AS SANDSTONE ROCKHOUSES, SOUTH OF THE GLACIAL BOUNDARY (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991).								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Fimbristylis puberula</i>	Hairy Fimbristylis	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Reported in savannahs, bogs, meadows and prairies, open limestone, chert or sandstone glades; cedar glades on limestone in KY.								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Gentiana puberulenta</i>	Prairie Gentian	E /	G4G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
		Dry calcareous prairies (cedar glades), barrens and sandy ridges.								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Gymnopogon ambiguus</i>	Bearded Skeleton-grass	S /	G4 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
		PRAIRIES, GLADES, BARRENS, DRY PINELANDS AND WOODLANDS, DRY FIELDS (WEAKLEY 1998); DRY SANDY OR ROCKY OPENINGS.								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Helianthemum bicknellii</i>	Plains Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
		Prairies, rocky open areas. Dry, sandy soil. Also woodlands and glades (Weakley 1998).								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Helianthus eggertii</i>	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
		Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Hieracium longipilum</i>	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
		Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Leavenworthia torulosa</i>	Necklace Gladecress	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Limestone glades and other thin-soil areas where limestone bedrock is at or near surface, holding water in spring.								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Prairie patches on limestone.								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Malvastrum hispidum</i>	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
		Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Prenanthes aspera</i>	Rough Rattlesnake-root	E /	G4? / S1	1	1	0	0	0
		Dry prairies and barrens, limestone glades, dry, open rocky woods. usually in acid soils.								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Psoraleidium tenuiflorum</i>	Few-flowered Scurf-pea	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	1	0	0
		Dry prairies, open woods, and rocky banks.								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Rhynchospora recognita</i>	Globe Beaked-rush	S /	G5? / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		SWAMPS, BOGS, AND OPEN WET SOIL.								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Scleria ciliata</i>	Fringed Nutrush	E /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	1	0
		Acid soils of sandstone, chert substrate in openings of glades & rocky open woods.								
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Sedum telephioides</i>	Allegheny Stonecrop	T /	G4 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
		Cliffs and knobs, dry rock ledges and cliff in mts.								

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Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Silene regia</i>	Royal Catchfly	E /	G3 / S1	5	0	1	3	0
	Dry woods, barrens and prairies, and on KY roadsides.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Silphium pinnatifidum</i>	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	8	0	0	0	0
	BARRENS AND PRAIRIES.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Spiranthes magnicamporum</i>	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	10	0	0	0	0
	Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Symphytotrichum pratense</i>	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	GNR / S3	8	0	0	0	0
	Open dry woods, bluffs and prairies. Occurs with prairie vegetation and in cedar glades in KY.									
Hardin	Vascular Plants	<i>Viola septemloba</i> var. <i>egglestonii</i>	Eggleston's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
	CALCAREOUS BARRENS, GLADES AND DRY PRAIRIES ON SILURIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN LIMESTONES.									
Hardin	Gastropods	<i>Antroselates spiralis</i>	Shaggy Cavesnail	S /	G3G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Found on the undersides of large stones in running water of springs and streams in caves (Hubricht 1963, Burch 1989). Occurs only in base-level cave streams and their spring orifices, and was taken on the undersides of submerged planks and slabs of breakdown in deep water (Lewis 1993a).									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Alasmidonta marginata</i>	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	0	2	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams.									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
	RIFFLES OR SHOALS WITH CURRENT AND SUBSTRATE OF SAND AND/OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE RIVERS (CLARKE 1981, WATTERS 1987).									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrery and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda</i>	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	0	0	2	0	0
	GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema clava</i>	Clubshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	2	0	0	0	0
	INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).									
Hardin	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa ortmanni</i>	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	5	0	5	1	0
	Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									

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Hardin	Crustaceans	<i>Orconectes inermis inermis</i>	Ghost Crayfish	S /	G5T3T4 / S3	5	3	0	0	0
	SUBTERRANEAN WATERS (HOBBS 1989).									
Hardin	Insects	<i>Nannothemis bella</i>	Elfin Skimmer	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Bogs, sometimes calcareous fens with some sedge meadows and marl deposits (Dunkle 2000). Adults are often found near the margin of the pond or bog in small pockets of sunshine. Larvae seem to prefer shallow holes near the edge of the water, and have been found in detritus left when high water receded (Weith and Needham 1901).									
Hardin	Insects	<i>Papaipema beeriana</i>	Blazing Star Stem Borer	E /	G2G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	MESIC TALLGRASS PRAIRIE OR SIMILAR HABITAT WITH THE FOODPLANT, LIATRIS SPP., PRESENT IN GOOD NUMBERS.									
Hardin	Insects	<i>Papaipema eryngii</i>	Rattlesnake-master Borer Moth	E /	G1G2 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	MESIC TALLGRASS PRAIRIE. THE ONLY KNOWN FOODPLANT FOR THE LARVAE IS ERYNGIUM YUCCAFOLIUM (BESS 1992).									
Hardin	Insects	<i>Satyrrium favonius ontario</i>	Northern Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>S. favonius</i> is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (<i>Quercus marilandica</i>) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (<i>Vaccinium arboretum</i>) or dogbane (<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Hardin	Insects	<i>Tychobythinus hubrichti</i>	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	A CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.									
Hardin	Fishes	<i>Amblyopsis spelaea</i>	Northern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	1	0	2	0	0
	SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS WITH CONSOLIDATED MUD-ROCK SUBSTRATES IN SHOALS AND SILT-SAND SUBSTRATES IN POOLS (KUEHNE 1962, POULSON 1963, CLAY 1975, COOPER 1980).									
Hardin	Fishes	<i>Ictiobus niger</i>	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	RESERVOIRS AND MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO LOW GRADIENT AND SOMETIME SWIFT CURRENT (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981, AND BURR AND WARREN 1986).									
Hardin	Fishes	<i>Lota lota</i>	Burbot	S /	G5 / SU	1	0	0	0	0
	KENTUCKY SPECIMENS GENERALLY COME FROM MEDIUM TO LARGE-SIZE RIVERS. IN THE NORTH, THEY INHABIT COOL, LARGE, AND DEEP RIVERS AND LAKES (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SCOTT AND CROSSMAN 1973, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981).									
Hardin	Fishes	<i>Noturus stigmosus</i>	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
	LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS IN MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT OVER GRAVEL AND SAND, AND SOMETIMES DEBRIS OR PONDWEED FOR COVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).									
Hardin	Amphibians	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis</i>	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	0	3	0	0	0
	CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.									
Hardin	Amphibians	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Gray Treefrog	S /	G5 / S2S3	14	0	0	0	0
	PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY PONDS IN SEMI-OPEN HABITATS. NATIVE HABITAT IS UNKNOWN.									
Hardin	Reptiles	<i>Elaphe guttata guttata</i>	Corn Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	5	1	0	0	0
	The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland edge and overgrown fence rows. The species often burrows under cover and can be found occasionally under logs, rocks, debris, etc.									
Hardin	Reptiles	<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus</i>	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
	THIS TERRESTRIAL LIZARD INHABITS GRASSY FIELDS, BRUSHY AREAS, OPEN WOODLANDS, AND SEEMS TO PREFER DRIER, UPLAND SITES. LIKELY OCCURRED IN NATIVE GRASSLANDS, AND REMAINS MOST COMMON IN BARRENS TYPE VEGETATION.									
Hardin	Reptiles	<i>Thamnophis sauritus sauritus</i>	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.									
Hardin	Breeding Birds	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
	FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83 COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).									

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Hardin	Breeding Birds	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	3	0
		OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.								
Hardin	Breeding Birds	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	2	0	1	0	0
		OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.								
Hardin	Breeding Birds	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
		Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).								
Hardin	Breeding Birds	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
		Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)								
Hardin	Breeding Birds	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
		BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID RE- GIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEM- PERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS								
Hardin	Mammals	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		THE SOUTHEASTERN MYOTIS USES PRIMARILY CAVES FOR HIBERNACULA AND SUMMER MATERNITY AND ROOSTING SITES.								
Hardin	Mammals	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.								
Hardin	Mammals	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
		Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.								
Hardin	Communities	<i>Acidic mesophytic forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	<i>Bottomland hardwood forest</i>		/	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	<i>Floodplain ridge/terrace forest</i>		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	<i>Limestone barrens</i>		/	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	<i>Limestone slope glade</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
Hardin	Communities	<i>Sandstone barrens</i>		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0